

The Herald and News.

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NEWS AND VIEWS FROM CAPITAL OF THE STATE

GENERAL INTEREST IN THE CHARLESTON SITUATION

The Prohibition Election—Otts Did Not Send Out "Feelers" on Race for Governor.

(By John K. Aull.)
Special to The Herald and News.

Columbia, June 21.—The action of the Charleston grand jury in refusing to return true bills in the liquor cases given them for consideration last week, has been the subject of a great deal of interest in the capital, where the Charleston situation has been closely watched. A knowledge of conditions in Charleston, coupled with the remarks of Judge Moore, seems to preclude the idea that the failure of the grand jury was because of any lack of evidence. Thirty-two no bills and one true bill were returned, the true bill being against a negro. The solicitor did not press that indictment. Judge Moore, according to the News and Courier, "said that in his opinion there was sufficient evidence against a number of persons charged with violating the dispensary law to bring in true bills against them. In regard to the action of the jury he said that seven members were able to keep true bills from being returned, and that he hoped that there were not more than seven members who opposed returning true bills in the blind tiger cases. Judge Moore based his statement on the large amount of evidence which had been obtained by the officers and which had been given to the grand jury. That the action was more on account of prejudice than on a question of right was declared to be the belief of the court. Jurors who had taken this stand were roundly scored by Judge Moore in his remarks when he said that conditions existing here were deplorable when so much evidence could be produced and but one true bill out of thirty-three indictments returned."

That "prejudice" of which Judge Moore spoke, is no new thing. It has prevented prosecutions of liquor cases in Charleston for twenty-two years, ever since the dispensary law went into effect. Governor Tillman found that same "prejudice" while he was chief executive; Governor Evans put the metropolitan police in Charleston on account of it; Governors Elberhe, McSweeney, Heyward, Ansel and Blease found that "prejudice" in Charleston; and it remains today under the administration of Governor Manning.

That the dispensary law ought to be enforced in Charleston, as elsewhere in the State, all good citizens will agree, and it is the duty of all good citizens to lend their efforts to that end. But the "prejudice" of the grand jury of a county against the enforcement of a law is a very serious obstacle. The grand jury is a body of men of the community, supposed to represent the sentiment of the community. They are drawn by the officers of the county, elected by the people, from the voters of the county, and when such a body, for whatever reason, through all the changes of twenty-two years, steadfastly refuses to return true bills on indictments for the violation of a certain law, the enforcement of that law must remain at a standstill, so far as prosecutions in the courts for its violation are concerned. Of course in the matter of selling liquor, there is the raiding process, and the injunction process, both of which have been invoked, the raiding process continuously since the dispensary law has been in operation, and the injunction process—repugnant to the spirit of our government—intermittently and spasmodically for a while.

A liquor law in a coast town, which has not the sentiment of the people believing it as a beneficial law, is very, very difficult to enforcement. That vessel filled with fine liquors which was captured in Charleston harbor not long ago came from Savannah, in the prohibition State of Georgia.

Other governors have earnestly tried to enforce the dispensary law in Charleston, just as Governor Manning is trying to enforce it, and the action of the Charleston grand jury last week recalls their efforts. This thing

of trying to enforce the law is no new thing.

Governor Manning says he is going to redouble his efforts. He has issued a statement in which he says he regrets the action of the Charleston grand jury, but "I am glad to note that some of the members of the grand jury stood for upholding the law. The failure of the grand jury to do its duty will not have any effect on our endeavor to enforce the laws; our efforts will not relaxed, but will be greater than before."

That is his duty.
The outcome will be awaited with interest.

The Prohibition Election.

With the election on the question of State-wide prohibition less than three months off, very little is heard of it, except the account of the organization of the prohibition forces for a campaign in the interest of their cause. It is hardly probable that there will be anything like a full vote polled. The opinion seems to be prevalent that the prohibition counties will out-vote the wet counties, and force a general prohibition law, notwithstanding the fact that under the present local option system the cause of temperance is steadily growing as the result of the increasing sentiment against the indulgence in alcoholic liquors—a sentiment which is steadily leading to real reform, and which in the course of a few years, would make South Carolina really dry, for the most part, because the people of South Carolina would be united in demanding a real temperance State. Be that as it may, however, it looks very much like a prohibition law. The prohibitionists seem to look upon the question as they would upon the question of crime—at the law should be general, and that there should not be county local option.

The people will decide it in September—those of them who hunt up their registration certificates and tax receipts and vote—for this is to be a general election, and the matter will not be decided in a white man's primary.

It is said that some of the negro preachers have joined in the prohibition crusade, and are urging the members of their congregations who can vote, to go to the polls and vote for prohibition. It is very much to be hoped that neither side will make any appeal to the negro vote. A prohibition law or local option, as we have at present, or liquor or liquor laws, would pale into insignificance if overshadowed by a negro balance of power in our elections. All the corruption which was charged in connection with the old State dispensary would be very, very small in comparison with the corruption and the danger which would follow in the wake of a negro balance of power, which may be the result once the appeal is made to the negro vote. The very thought is abhorrent to any true South Carolinian.

Did Not Send Out "Feelers."

One of the Columbia correspondents sent out a story not long ago that former Solicitor J. C. Otts of Spartanburg, had put out "feelers" as a possible candidate for governor on the prohibition platform against Manning in 1916, and the correspondent went on to tell how badly Mr. Otts was defeated for solicitor in 1912, and how he would stand absolutely no show against Governor Manning, and how Governor Manning smiled when the rumor of Mr. Otts' possible candidacy was brought to his attention. In an article in the Gaffney Ledger of June 18 Mr. Otts says he hasn't put out any "feelers," that it is true he was defeated in 1912, but that he ran ahead of the anti-Blease ticket in his circuit; and he recounts the positions of honor and prominence to which he has been chosen by his people. In his letter to the Gaffney Ledger he says: "I have made it a rule to take no notice of newspaper comment or news items of a personal character. Sometimes I may have erred in so doing, but I dislike newspaper notoriety. But in your issue of June 11th is a communication on page one, from your Columbia correspondent, that is so wholly false that I feel it demands notice. I shall not attempt to quote extensively from it, but only so much of it as relates to my sending out 'feelers,' and twice of overwhelming defeat, and of Governor Manning's 'smile.' I am of the opinion that such administration friends as your Columbia news correspondent are liable to get the

of trying to enforce the law is no new thing.
Gov. SLATON COMMUTES
FRANK'S SENTENCE TO LIFE
Special to The Herald and News.
Columbia, June 21.—Gov Slaton this morning commuted the death penalty of Leo Frank convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan to life imprisonment.

THE LONG-GUIN CASE

A Correspondent Thinks Report in
Herald and News Unfair—Evidence
by Stenographer.

Newberry, S. C., June 19, 1915.
Editor The Herald and News:

I sent a copy of your issue of the 17th to several parties interested in the Long-Guin murder trial and wrote: "I know you were surprised when you heard the verdict was not guilty, and wondered if Solicitor Cooper did his duty. I think he did. He managed the case all right, his speech was clear and stated facts sufficiently to have convinced any fair minded jury."

I cannot see how they found a verdict of "not guilty" unless they were furnished a copy of the evidence as published in The Herald and News and went by that, a most unjust and one sided statement of the main facts in the case.

And, now, Mr. Editor, I would ask you to publish this letter in as prominent a place in your issue of Monday as you did the announcement of the verdict, and I would ask the public not to excuse the jury on their outrageous verdict after reading The Herald and News version, but get the facts, not from me, but from the records. Newspapers should be fair and true to the public. In your statement of the case you were not.

I would that public sentiment could be expressed on this case without fear or favor, but I know that such a step might in the future endanger the life of some innocent person on trial. I stand for law and order and when the law is violated let the guilty be punished.

Mr. Guin's blood cries out from the ground. The jury shifted it from Mr. Long to themselves.

Respectfully,
T. N. Parks.

Death of a Very Old Mule.

J. S. Dominick of No. 7 township lost a very old mule on June 14. This mule was 35 years old. Her name was Lize. J. S. Dominick has owned this mule for 29 years. He bought her from William Birge of Prosperity at the age of six years.

This mule has been plowed by all of his eight sons and it is supposed that more people knew this mule than any other mule in this county.

This old mule had never runaway with any one or hurt any one in any way.

This was the second mule ever owned by J. S. Dominick. She died 26 years of hard work but has done nothing in the last 3 years to amount to anything. A good gray mule dead.

One of the sons,
A. L. Dominick.

Ice Cream Festival.

The Ladies Aid society of Trinity church will give an ice cream festival on the church ground Saturday evening, June 26, from 5 to 10 o'clock.

"smile" on the other side of his excellency's face." He tells of his race for solicitor and of how he has been honored by his people and says that he has never been, and will not be a candidate for governor in 1916. He says Governor Manning has his earnest cooperation in the effort to enforce all the laws.

It appears that the Columbia correspondent saw a spook.

In Winnsboro Case.

The Columbia Record of Sunday morning prints a report to the effect that former Governor Blease has been retained for the defense in the case of the Winnsboro citizens charged with murder in the killing of Sheriff Hood and the negro rapist, and with general participation in the Winnsboro shooting affray. Governor Blease, when asked about the matter, is reported to have said that as a politician he talks all the time—"as a lawyer, never."

EMPEROR OF GERMANS IN PERSONAL CHARGE

London, June 20.—A dispatch from Copenhagen tonight says the German emperor himself has taken supreme command of the Galician campaign, establishing his headquarters in Silesia as near to the front as practicable.

Approaching Marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. John Roberson Spearman announce the approaching marriage of their daughter Caroline Elizabeth, to Achilles Wilkes Knight, which will take place at their home Wednesday morning, June 30, at 10 o'clock.

Secure the Cans.

The car of cans gotten up by Miss Willie Mae Wise and Mr. T. M. Mills for benefit of canning club girls and farmers is expected to reach Prosperity about Monday, June 28th. These cans will be sold at cost and everybody must come to car within three days after its arrival. Any information regarding same will be given by the above mentioned persons. Phones 2 and 2613 from Prosperity.

Death of Mr. J. B. Wicker.

Mr. J. Belt Wicker died at his home in the Zion church neighborhood on Sunday. He was an old veteran upwards of 80 years, was unmarried and was the last surviving member of the late Daniel Wicker's family.

Next Approaching Marriage.

Cards are out for a marriage, as follows:

Mrs. Mattie Werts
request the honor of your presence
at the home of her daughter
Apna Estelle
to

Mr. J. L. Counts
on the evening of Thursday, June 24th
nineteen hundred and fifteen
at half after eight
at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M.
Davis
Newberry, South Carolina

Science and Slaughter.

Without question, man has every reason to be grateful to science for her assistance in the favorite pursuit by which the most part he reckons history, writes Henry W. Nevenson, in the June Atlantic. Nor is he remiss in taking advantage of her progress. This war is probably the greatest and most destructive, as well as the most scientific since creation. Mr. Asquith tell us that 6,000,000 men are now trying to kill one another as fast as possible in Europe, and his is a low estimate. There they stand in long opposing lines. On one front the battle line is said to extend nearly 400 miles; on the other nearly twice as far. In the west, sheer numbers and the accuracy of industrious science almost prevent movement. For nearly five months now those men, in their effort to kill and escape death, have lived below the surface, like rabbits or primeval troglodytes. They have floundered in oozing mud—"the fifth element," as Napoleon called it. They have stood day and night in trenches, soaked to their middle by cold water, until their limbs swelled purple and threatened gangrene. The occasion of exploding shells has driven their eyes into their heads so that they see no more; shock and horror have struck them speechless. Their reason is overturned; some weep without ceasing; some gibber like ghosts. Limbs are scattered over the countryside. Hot-smelling blood pours from their bodies in unexpected quantity.

Flies Avoid Blue.

Exchange.
A French scientist is authority for the statement that flies have a distinct objection to the color blue. This was first discovered by a farmer who keeps a large number of cows in several sheds. One of these sheds happened to be painted blue on the inside, and in this the cows were little troubled by flies. He blues the walls and thus protects all his cows. French farmers in the vicinity are now adding a blue coloring to their white wash. Their formula is as follows: To twenty fathoms of water add ten pounds of slacked lime and one pound of ultramarine. The walls are tinted twice during the summer.

NO REFLECTION INTENDED

A Correspondent Thinks The Herald
and News Unfair to Long—Im-
portant Evidence Omitted.

Editor The Herald and News:

We are sure you did not intend to do so, but we fear your remarks and report of the trial of Long for killing Mr. Guin may be regarded as a reflection on the jury who decided the case, and may hurt the greatest right of American citizens, that of trial by jury. You admit you thought there would at least be a mistrial and nothing more than a verdict of manslaughter. If the defendant showed enough to make the jury doubt his guilt to make a mistrial, then he showed enough to entitle him to be turned free. Mistrials are the worst things that juries can have. And Judge Smith, who so impartially heard this case, urged the jury to get together, and told them some jury would have to decide the case some time.

Your report of the evidence left out several important pieces of testimony in favor of the defendant, and you even failed to mention the testimony of three witnesses in the case. Two of these witnesses for the State did the defendant much good. One of them spoke of his being such a peaceable man that he never expected him to shoot any body. Another said he helped to prepare the body of the lamented Mr. Guin for burial and that the right hand showed indications of having held something in it when he died because this hand was drawn in that position. Almost every witness for the State said something in favor of Long. And you did not mention the photographs of the place of the difficulty which the defendant put in evidence which helped his defense very much.

We are not defending Long—he needs no defense now. We just want to show you that we think you have not been quite fair to the jury. We know a synopsis of the testimony in a long case like this, hurriedly written, can not tell everything. The jurors at the last term of the court were as fine a body of men as were ever drawn in Newberry county and many persons were heard to remark that a high class of high-toned gentlemen were drawn on the Long case. People who adversely criticize jurors for their decisions are usually those who never heard all the testimony or who are personally interested in the case. I never heard of a jury pleasing everybody, did you? I wasn't on the jury and am not kin to any body who was and am not kin to Long.

Believer in Jury Trial.

The Dog.

I've never known a dog to wag
His tail in glee he didn't feel,
Nor quit his old-time friend, to tag
At some more influential heel.
The yellowest cur I ever knew,
Was to the boy who loved him true.

I've never known a dog to show
Halfway devotion to his friend;
To seek a kinder man to know,
Or richer, but unto the end
The humblest dog I ever knew
Was to the man who loved him true.

I've never known a dog to fake
Affection for a present gain
A false display of love to make,
Some little favor to attain.
I've never known a Prince or Spot
That seemed to be what he was not.

But I have known a dog to fight
With all his strength to shield a
friend,
And, whether wrong or whether right,
To stick to him until the end,
And I have known a dog to lick
The hand of him that man would
kick.

And I have known a dog to bear
Starvation's pangs from day to day
With him who had been glad to share
His bread and meat along the way.
No dog, however mean or rude,
Is guilty of ingratitude.

The dog is listed with the dumb,
No voice he has to speak his creed.
His messages to humans come
By faithful conduct; and by creed
He shows, as seldom mortals do,
A high ideal of being true.
American Field.

McLAURIN TO NORTH CAROLINA BANKERS

EXPLAINS SOUTH CAROLINA
WAREHOUSE SYSTEM.

He and Mr. Harding, of Federal Reserve Board, the Speakers—Gets
Fine Reception.

Special to The Herald and News.

Columbia, June 21.—Following an address by State Warehouse Commissioner Jno. L. McLaurin, before the North Carolina Bankers Association, in session in Wilmington, on Friday, President W. B. Cooper of the association suggested the appointment of a committee to confer with Senator McLaurin in the interest of getting under way in North Carolina a State system along the lines of the South Carolina system.

Senator McLaurin went to Wilmington in company with Mr. W. P. G. Harding of the federal reserve board, joining him at Florence, Mr. Harding being en route from the meeting of the South Carolina Bankers association in Charleston to the North Carolina meeting. Mr. Harding and Senator McLaurin were the only two speakers on Friday morning. Mr. Harding devoted a considerable part of his address to a discussion of the warehouse system in its relation to finance, and in his remarks, in citing a receipt for use as a collateral, described the South Carolina receipt exactly. Following the address of Mr. Harding, President Cooper announced that the author of the South Carolina warehouse law was present, and called upon Senator McLaurin for an address, appointing a committee to appoint the South Carolina commissioner to the rostrum. Senator McLaurin was given a fine reception by the North Carolina bankers, and the interest which was taken in his remarks was evidenced by the suggestion of the president as to the appointment of the committee, before the adjournment of the meeting, to take up the consideration of the system as adapted to the needs of North Carolina. Senator McLaurin devoted his speech to State warehouse systems, explaining the South Carolina law, and the results and aims and purposes of the system generally.

Both Mr. Harding and Senator McLaurin received the cordial thanks of the North Carolina bankers for their addresses.

The Wilmington Evening Dispatch thus speaks of Senator McLaurin's address:

"Featured by the address of Hon. W. P. G. Harding, of the federal reserve board, Washington; the annual report of President Thomas E. Cooper, of this city, the report of Secretary W. A. Hunt, of Henderson, and a short talk by former United States Senator Jno. L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, the North Carolina Bankers association today at noon concluded the second day of its 19th annual convention, at the Seashore hotel, Wrightsville Beach, after a fine start last night when the first session was held.

"Upon the close of Mr. Harding's address Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, was called upon to make a few remarks, which he did, speaking in that easy eloquence which has made him a popular speaker everywhere. He told of the South Carolina cotton warehouse system, and its benefits. He spoke of the need for making ample preparation to prevent a recurrence of last year's cotton situation."

Dad Must Be Lazy.

By way of enlarging the children's vocabulary a certain village school teacher is in the habit of giving them a certain word and asking them to form a sentence in which that word occurs. The other day she gave the class the word "notwithstanding." There was a pause and a bright-faced youngster held up his hand.

"Well, what is your sentence, Tommy?" asked the teacher.

"Father wore his trousers, out, but notwithstanding."

There are no trades or guilds in Iceland, every man being compelled to depend upon his own skill for his supplies. The natives make their own shoes, shoe their own horses and manufacture their saddles.